



Harford County Stormwater Pollution Prevention

VEHICLE FUELING

Spills at vehicle fueling operations have the potential to directly contribute oil, grease, and gasoline to stormwater, and can be a significant source of lead, copper and zinc, and petroleum hydrocarbons. Delivery of pollutants to the storm drain can be sharply reduced by well-designed fueling areas and improved operational procedures.



Pollution Prevention Techniques for Vehicle Fueling Operations

- ✓ Maintain an updated spill prevention and response plan on the premises of all fueling facilities and make sure each staff member knows where to find it and how to implement it.
- ✓ Cover fueling stations with a canopy or roof to prevent direct contact with rainfall.
- ✓ Design fueling pads for large mobile equipment to prevent the run-on of stormwater and collect any runoff in a dead-end sump. If the area is asphalt, ensure it is sealed with an impervious sealant. The concrete pad should extend the full length that the hose and nozzle assembly can be pulled plus an additional foot.
- ✓ Retrofit underground storage tanks with spill containment and overfill prevention systems.
- ✓ Keep emergency spill kit cleanup materials on the premises to promptly clean up spills. Ensure staff is educated on proper clean up techniques.
- ✓ Install slotted inlets along the perimeter of the "downhill" side of fueling stations to collect fluids and connect the drain to a waste tank or stormwater treatment practice. The collection system should have a shutoff valve to contain a large fuel spill event. Service drain filters beneath fueling canopies and replace absorbents annually.
- ✓ Locate storm drain inlets away from the immediate vicinity of the fueling area and direct downspouts draining the roof cover to prevent discharge across the fueling area.
- ✓ Clean fuel-dispensing areas with dry cleanup methods. Never wash down areas before dry clean up has been done. Ensure that wash water is collected and disposed of in the sanitary sewer system. Don't allow any discharge of clean up liquids to storm drains.
- ✓ Protect above ground fuel tanks using a containment berm with an impervious floor of concrete. The containment berm should have enough capacity to contain 110% of the total tank volume.
- ✓ Use fuel-dispensing nozzles with automatic shutoffs if allowed.
- ✓ Fuel dispensing areas should be graded with a slope that prevents ponding and separated from the rest of the site by berms, dikes, or other grade breaks that prevent run-on of urban runoff.
- ✓ Operate fueling areas so that spills can be contained, and runoff does not carry spills into streets, gutters, or storm drains.
- ✓ Post signs instructing customers not to over-fill or overtop tanks. This will prevent fuel spills and leaks.